

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR COLLECTING USED OFFICE SUPPLIES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to an apparatus and a method for collecting used office supplies and a recording medium used therefor, and for example to collection of the used office supplies such as cartridges.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Some types of electrophotographic printers or facsimiles are fitted with cartridges containing toner which are replaced in whole when the toner is run out. Such types have advantages that the toner is easily added and
15 that consumable components incorporated in the cartridge such as a photosensitive drum, developing device, cleaning member and the like are replaced at the same time as the replacement of the cartridge, which facilitates maintenance of equipment. Providing the cartridge with
20 part of components of the equipment can also reduce a production cost of the equipment.

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing a flow among a manufacturer, dealer, user and collecting center of the cartridge.

25 The cartridge is usually sold by a manufacturer 1 of the equipment to which the cartridge is fitted through a sales channel to a user 3. Namely, the user 3 purchases

the cartridge from a dealer 2 in exchange for the cost and uses it.

An used cartridge is brought to the dealer 2 by the user 3 and then packed in a collecting container by the dealer 2 to be sent to a collecting center 4 managed by the manufacturer 1 or the like. Alternatively, the user 3 sometimes directly packs the used cartridge in the collecting container and send it to the collecting center 4.

Fig. 2 is a flowchart for explaining collecting work in the collecting center 4.

For collecting, the dealer 2 or user 3 (hereinafter referred to as "customer") makes a request for collecting to the collecting center 4 or the like using a communication device such as a facsimile, which is received by the collecting center 4 (S1). The collecting center 4 having received the request for collecting generates a collecting slip for the customer (S2) to send the collecting container (box), with the slip attached, to the customer (S3). Then, the used cartridges sent from the customer are classified by a visual check or the like by an operator (S4) to be input via a keyboard or the like, thereby obtaining collecting data by customer (S5).

The customer is informed of a collecting rate calculated for the purpose of promotion of collecting the used cartridges. The collecting rate is basic of setting incentive to the customer. Namely, the collecting center

4 collates collecting data of the customer with a record
of orders accepted (sale) to calculate the collecting rate
(S6) and set the incentive, which is reported to the
customer (S8). The report to the customer has been
5 conventionally made by mail.

Collecting the used cartridge with such an incentive
introduced is extremely effective for improving the
collecting rate.

As described above, the cartridge is not only used as
10 the container containing the toner but also sometimes
serves as a component with the consumable components
incorporated such as the photosensitive drum, developing
device, cleaning member or merely has a function of
containing the toner. Thus, with regard to the cartridge
15 only, there are various kinds of cartridges so that setting
the incentive to all the cartridges by the collecting rate
of the customer only cannot be regarded as a useful setting
method of the incentive. For this reason, as shown in Fig.
2, the collecting rate is calculated for respective kinds
20 of the collected cartridges to set the incentive for
respective kinds of the cartridge.

Moreover, a target for collecting is not limited to
the cartridge but includes a toner container and
photosensitive drum for a copier, an ink container,
25 cartridge and print head for a inkjet printer, other service
parts, paper and OHP sheets and the like, and further
includes a body of office equipment such as a printer body,

copier body, and scanner body. In the following description, the target goods for collecting are sometimes referred to as "used office supplies".

In this way, counting of the data in the collecting
5 center 4 as described above and setting the incentive are extremely complex and troublesome, and it is considered to be difficult to count the data precisely because of classification errors or input errors by the operator.

On the customer' side, since the counting of the data
10 described above takes time, it is irritating that the latest condition of collecting cooperation cannot be grasped immediately and there is also a disadvantage that it takes time to obtain result of the collecting cooperation.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is made in order to solve the above problems individually or collectively and has its object to count data of collecting for used office supplies easily and precisely.

20 For this object, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is disclosed a collecting apparatus for collecting used office supplies comprising:

a receiver, arranged to receive a request for collecting the used office supplies from a client;

25 a controller, arranged to have collecting data concerning the used office supplies requested for

collecting stored in a memory with the data associated with said client; and

an issuer, arranged to issue a collecting code for accessing the collecting data stored in said memory.

5 Another object of the present invention is to enable a user to immediately grasp a collecting condition so that result of collecting cooperation is immediately reflected.

Still another object of the present invention is to permit grasping in advance the used office supplies to be
10 collected.

A further object of the present invention is to flexibly provide an incentive.

A still further object of the present invention is to permit a quicker response to a request for collecting the
15 used office supplies from a client to a collecting center.

For these objects, disclosed in a preferred embodiment of the present invention is a collecting apparatus for collecting used office supplies comprising:

an updater, arranged to update client's collecting
20 data of the used office supplies which is accumulated in a memory for respective clients;

a calculator, arranged to calculate information on incentive in compliance with the collecting data updated by the updater; and

25 a provider, arranged to provide information on an order screen by which said client orders the used office supplies,

wherein said information on the order screen includes said information on the incentive.

Further disclosed is a collecting apparatus for collecting used office supplies comprising:

5 a reader, arranged to read a collecting code which is sent together with the used office supplies and includes at least information on kinds of the used office supplies;

10 a manager arranged to manage a collecting condition of the used office supplies in compliance with the collecting code read by the reader; and

a provider, arranged to provide information for indicating the collecting condition managed by the manager to a computer externally connected via the Internet.

15 Still further disclosed is a collecting apparatus for collecting used office supplies comprising:

20 a provider, arranged to provide a computer communicably connected, with information on a screen for requesting collecting of the used office supplies, at least for inputting the information which identifies the kind of said used office supplies; and

an informer, arranged to inform said computer of a collecting code including the information which is input via an indicating screen based on said information on the screen and identifies the kind of said used office supplies.

25 According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is yet further provided an information

processing apparatus for receiving a request to collect used office supplies comprising:

a receiver, arranged to receive information on a request for collecting including information on at least
5 the kind and quantity of said used office supplies which is transmitted from the computer connected via the Internet;

a generator, arranged to generate the collecting code including information on at least the kind and quantity of
10 said used office supplies based on the information on the request for collecting received by the receiver; and

a transmitter, arranged to transmit the collecting code generated by the generator to said computer.

Other features and advantages of the present invention
15 will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a flow of a toner cartridge;

Fig. 2 is a flowchart for explaining collecting work
in a collecting center;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram showing a sequence of
25 collecting of used office supplies in a collecting system of the embodiment;

Fig. 21 shows a table of relationship between quantity of orders accepted and a discount rate;

Fig. 22 shows a table of relationship between the collecting rate and incentive during the promotion term;

5 Fig. 23 is a diagram for explaining a prediction sequence of the collecting and shipping;

Fig. 24 shows a cartridge used in a printer;

Fig. 25 shows data stored in a memory of the cartridge;

10 Fig. 26 is a schematic view showing a configuration of a laser beam printer; and

Fig. 27 is a schematic view showing a configuration of an inkjet printer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 A collecting system of used office supplies according to the present invention will be described below in detail with reference to the drawings. In the embodiment, a cartridge used in equipment such as an electrophotographic printer, copier and facsimile device is taken for
20 explanation as an example of the used office supplies, however, the present invention can be applied to other used office supplies. These may include, for example, a toner container and photosensitive drum for the copier, other service parts, paper, OHP sheets, an ink container, a
25 cartridge and print head for an inkjet printer. For many of them, empty containers are desired to be collected, for

example, the toner container and a package box of the toner for the copier are desired to be collected.

[Summary of a Collecting System]

Fig. 3 is a view of a sequence showing an outline of
5 collecting of the used office supplies in the collecting system of this embodiment.

For collecting, a client 6 in Fig. 3 accesses a
collecting system 5 in the Fig. 3 via a page of a Web site
presented by the collecting center 4 in Fig. 1 (S11), and
10 when certified as a registered user by the collecting system 5 (S12), requests collecting of the used office supplies (S13). This request includes information on kinds and number (quantity) of the used office supplies which are
desired to be collected, and the client may also tell an
15 expected date of collecting or area for collecting to the collecting center 4.

The collecting system 5 in Fig. 3 receives the request for collecting via the Internet or the like and stores the data of the kinds and number (quantity) of the used office
20 supplies to be collected associated with the user in the memory (S14) and transmits a collecting code corresponding to the data to the client 6 (S15). The client 6 having received the collecting code generates a collecting slip including at least the collecting code received (S16) and
25 dispatches the used office supplies, with the collecting slip attached, to the collecting center 4 (S17).

10 The collecting system 5 may also generate the
collecting slip including at least the collecting code
after receiving the collecting request and send a
collecting container such as a collecting box, with the
collecting slip attached, to the client 6. The collecting
15 system also works out by a manner that the client having
received the collecting container packs the used office
supplies for which the collecting is requested in the
collecting container to be dispatched to the collecting
center 4.

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Comparing the kind and number (quantity) of the supplies to be reused which are shown by the collecting data read out from the memory with the kind and number (quantity) of the supplies actually collected, the collecting data is corrected if there is a difference in the kind and number (quantity) or if there are the used office supplies impossible to be reused such as the one made by other makers or the like. Then, the collecting rate is calculated from the collecting data of the user stored in the memory (having been confirmed or corrected) and the record of the orders accepted (sale), and the incentive is set by referring to (or calculating) the table based on the calculated collecting rate.

In the series of collecting process in the above collecting center 4, in a work associated with the confirmation of the collecting goods in the step S19, comparison of the data read out from the collecting code with the goods actually collected may be carried out by a man, or of course may be automatically carried out using a device which utilizes image recognition to automatically read out the barcode or the like which carries the data of the kinds or the like concerning the used office supplies attached in advance to the used office supplies.

[Arrangement of Collecting System]

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing an arrangement and connection of a network of the collecting center 4 and user 6, and Figs. 14 to 16 are flowcharts for explaining a process

of a sale/collecting system. In this embodiment, the description is made on the system including the sale and collecting of the office supplies together, but it is extremely easy to utilize the sale system and/or collecting system 5 independent of the sale/collecting system.

A PC 24, Web server 13, DB server 14, AP server 15, PC 16 and PC 18, respectively, shown in Fig. 4 comprise at least arrangements which a typical computer comprises such as a Central Processing Unit (CPU), memory, communication part and the like, and each step mentioned below of the flowcharts shown in Figs. 14 to 16 is achieved by the fact that the CPU provided in each device reads out and carried out a program code stored in the memory. In Fig. 4, the server devices are functionally classified into plural devices, and in the description of each step of the flowcharts shown in Figs. 14 to 16, any of the devices carries out the process, but of course, physically both one device and plural devices can achieve the process of each step of the flowcharts shown in Figs. 14 to 16 if the devices logically have each function of the Web server 13, DB server 14, AP server 15, PC 16 and PC 18.

- Login

A left side in Fig. 4 shows a network system of the collecting center 4. The user 6 uses the personal computer (PC) 24 to access the Web server 13 which is a window of the sale/collecting system via gate ways 23 and 12 connected to a wide area communication network 11 such as the Internet

and logs in (S31 in Fig. 14). The Web server 13 provides the PC 24 operated by the user 6 with a login screen shown in Fig. 5. The more proper expression is "provides the PC 24 with Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) data for displaying a screen", but for easier description, it is described as "provides with a screen".

The Web server 13 requests a "Client Number (User Code)" and "Password" of the user 6 and passes the received data to the application (AP) server 15 in which a software is activated which plays a central role of the collecting system 5. The AP server 15 compares the input user code and password with the user data obtained by the database (DB) server 14 to certify that the user is registered (S32 in Fig. 14). When the user is registered, a selection screen of processes shown in Fig. 6 is provided to PC 24 via the Web server 13 (S34 in Fig. 14).

When the user 6 is unregistered, user registration can be effected by pushing a [Register] button of the screen in Fig. 5 (S33 in Fig. 14). In the user registration screen which description is omitted, the user 6 inputs necessary matters such as a name (corporate name), name of a person in charge when the user is a corporation, postal code, address, telephone number, facsimile number, e-mail address, name of the equipment used and the like. Such information is stored in the DB server 14 and the above mentioned user code and password are issued. The issue of

detailed description is omitted since it has no direct relation to this embodiment.

Then, the process returns to the step S34 where the selection screen of the process shown in Fig. 6 is again provided to the PC 24 via the Web server 13. The user 6 pushes a [logout] button to log off when the desired process is finished (S35 in Fig. 14).

- Request for Collecting

When "Request for Collecting of Used Business Supplies" is clicked in the screen of Fig. 6 (S36 in Fig. 14), the AP server 15 provides the PC 24 with a selection screen of collecting manners shown in Fig. 8 via the Web server 13 (S51 in Fig. 15). The user 6 can select the collecting manner as desired from a lump-sum collecting or an individual collecting and clicks either of them (S52 in Fig. 15). The AP server 15 has a recognizing function for recognizing that the user selects the lump-sum collecting or individual collecting and recognizes that the user selects the lump-sum collecting or individual collecting to provide the user with a screen corresponding to each of them via the Web server 13.

Fig. 9 shows a screen which is provided in a step S53 when the user 6 desires the lump-sum collecting. The user 6 selects the model number and quantity of the used office supplies desired for the lump-sum collecting and then pushes the [Transmit] button (S54). In Fig. 9, the AP server 15 in Fig. 4 stores "CRG-1, n" and "CRG-3, m" as the

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above described collecting data in the DB server 14 in Fig. 4 associated with the user 6 (n and m mean the quantity of the used office supplies to be contained in the collecting container) (S55).

5 Further, the AP server 15 in Fig. 4 arranges for sending the collecting container corresponding to the selected supplies to the user 6 (S56). More specifically, an invoice and the above described collecting slip are printed by a printer 19 in Fig. 4, and in accordance with the invoice,
10 the collecting container with the collecting slip attached is dispatched to the user 6.

The client 6 stores the used office supplies in the collecting container and requests collecting of the collecting center 4 when the collecting container is filled.
15 The above description has been made on the assumption that the client 6 desires the lump-sum collecting. However, when the information of the client such as a dealer which deals with large numbers of office supplies is recognized from the DB at the time of login of the request screen, the
20 screen for the lump-sum collecting in Fig. 9 can be directly displayed after clicking "Request for Collecting of Used Business Supplies" in Fig. 6, thereby permitting reduction of a burden of the client.

Fig. 10 shows a screen which is provided (displayed)
25 in a step S57 when the client 6 desires the individual collecting. The client 6 selects the model number of the used office supplies desired for the individual collecting

and inputs the quantity and desired collecting date and then pushes the [Transmit] button (S58). In Fig. 10, the AP server 15 in Fig. 4 stores "CRG-1, 1", "CRG-1, 1", "CRG-1, 1" and "CRG-3, 1" as the collecting data in the DB server 14 in Fig. 4 associated with the user 6 (S59). Further, the AP server 15 detects a collectable date close to the desired collecting date based on the data of the DB server 14. If the desired collecting date does not coincide with the collectable date, there is a procedure that the AP server 15 lists the collectable date close to the desired collecting date to be selected by the user 6, which detailed description is omitted.

When the expected collecting date is decided, the AP server 15 in Fig. 4 transmits a collecting slip data to the PC 24 for having the user 6 print the above described collecting slip (S60). If formed by the HTML data which is displayable by a browser or Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) image, the collecting slip data can be printed by the browser activated in the PC 24 by a printer 22 or 25. However, when printing with high resolution is required, such as in the case where the collecting data is indicated as a barcode, it is desirable to send the collecting slip data to the PC 24 as Portable Document Format (PDF) to be printed. The above description is made on the assumption that the user has the printer, however, in the case where the user has no printer, it is possible to have the user freely select obtaining manners of the collecting slip by

providing a selection screen of transmitting the collecting slip data to the user of transmitting via the Internet or mailing the collecting slip generated by the collecting center. The AP server 15 recognizes the selection by the user and has the user obtain the collecting slip by either
 5 manner depending upon the recognition.

Then, the process returns to the step S34 where the selection screen of the process shown in Fig. 6 is again provided to the PC 24 via the Web server 13. The client
 10 6 pushes the [logout] button to log off when the desired process is finished (S35).

Fig. 11 shows the collecting slip printed by the collecting center or user. In Fig. 10, the number of the cartridges CRG-1 is three and CRG-3, one, so that three
 15 collecting slips for CRG-1 and one collecting slip for CRG-3 are printed. When the collecting slip is generated by the user, it is effective in printing the collecting slip to place a recording paper of A4 size coated with adhesive on its back side in a package box for the used office supplies.
 20 The size of the recording paper is not limited to A4 but the recording paper of any size such as B4 or A5 may be used which can be output by the printer.

The user 6 cuts the printed collecting slip and correctly attaches the collecting slip having been cut to
 25 the used office supply to be collected or its package box. Then, the preparation for the individual collecting is completed.

The above description is made on an example that the collecting center 4 prepares collecting service. This makes it possible to collect the used office supplies effectively utilizing the service for delivering the office supplies. The transporting manner of the used office supplies to the collecting center 4 is of course not limited to this.

- Confirmation of Incentive or the Like

When "Confirm Collecting Rate and Incentive" is clicked in the screen of Fig. 6 (S36), the AP server 15 in Fig. 4 provides the PC 24 with a confirmation screen shown in Fig. 12 via the Web server 13 (S71). When desiring to see the detailed collecting rate and incentive, the user 6 pushes the [Detail] button (S72). When the [Detail] button is pushed, the AP server 15 provides the PC 24 with a detail screen shown in Fig. 13 via the Web server 13 (S73). When a [Return] button is pushed, the process returns to the step S34 where the selection screen of the process shown in Fig. 6 is again provided to the PC 24 via the Web server 13. The client 6 pushes the [logout] button to log off when the desired process is finished (S35).

Indicated in the confirmation screen shown in Fig. 12, are an average collecting rate and incentive, and indicated in the detail screen shown in Fig. 13 is a total average value of the collecting rate and incentive for respective office supplies from the user which orders have been often accepted so far and data with respect to each office supply.

• Process after Collecting

Fig. 17 is a flowchart showing a process of the collecting system 5 shown in Fig. 3 after arrival of the used office supplies. Here, the process of each step shown in Fig. 17 is realized by the fact that the CPU provided in the above described server device carries out a process based on a program code stored in a non-volatile memory of the server device placed in the collecting center 5. For the server device, the Web server 13, DB server 14, AP server 15 and PC 16 shown in Fig. 4 can be applied, or a server device logically having each function of the Web server 13, DB server 14, AP server 15 and PC 16 can be applied.

When the used office supply reaches the collecting center, the collecting code recorded on the collecting slip is read out (S81) to be input to the AP server 15. If the collecting code is the barcode, a reader 17 connected to the PC 16 shown in Fig. 4 reads out the barcode, which data is transmitted to the AP server 15.

The AP server 15 reads out the collecting data corresponding to the input collecting code from the DB server 14 to be provided to the PC 16 or 18. Displayed on the screen of the PC 16 or 18 is the information represented by the collecting data such as the name of the user, request date, expected collecting date, area and kind and quantity of the collecting goods so that it can be easily confirmed that the collecting data coincides with the collecting goods (S82). The confirmation of the content of the

collecting goods may be carried out by a man, or may be carried out by using a device which utilizes the image recognition to automatically read out the barcode or the like attached to the used office supply on which the data
5 concerning the used office supply is recorded. If the collecting data does not coincide with the collecting goods, the collecting data is corrected (S83).

Next, the AP server 15 in Fig. 4 calculates the collecting rate for respective kinds of the collecting
10 goods (S84). Namely, accumulated collecting data of the user is read out from the DB server 14 and the accumulated collecting data is updated by the collecting data at this time. Further, the data of the orders accepted of the user is read out from the DB server 14 to calculate the collecting
15 rate for respective kinds of the used office supply from the record of the quantity of shipping and the accumulated collecting data. Then, it is confirmed that there is the kind of the used office supply having the collecting rate of more than 100% (S85), and if all the rates are not more
20 than 100%, they are stored in the DB server 14 as the collecting rates for respective kinds of the user (S86).

Then, The AP server 15 averages all the collecting rates for respective kinds of the user and calculates an average collecting rate of the user to be stored in the DB
25 server 14 (S87). If the average collecting rate is more than a predetermined value α (S88), the incentive is set using an incentive conversion table mentioned below (S89).

Next, the AP server 15 calculates the average collecting rate of all the users (S90) and if the average collecting rate is more than a predetermined value β (S91), finishes the process. If the average collecting rate is less than the predetermined value β , the AP server 15 gives a warning (S92). The below mentioned treatment is carried out in compliance with the warning (S93).

On the other hand, when there is the kind having the collecting rate of more than 100% in the step S85, the process is moved to the exception process shown in Figs. 18A and 18B. Here, likewise Fig. 17A, the process of each step shown in Figs. 18A and 18B is realized by the fact that the CPU provided in the above described server device carries out the process based on the program code stored in the non-volatile memory of the server device placed in the collecting center 5. For the server device, the Web server 13, DB server 14, AP server 15 and PC 16 shown in Fig. 4 can be applied, or the sever device logically having each function of the Web server 13, DB server 14, AP server 15 and PC 16 can be applied.

First, verification is conducted that there is any error in the collecting data stored in the DB server 14 (S94) and if there is an error in the data (S95), the collecting data stored in DB server 14 and/or data of orders accepted are corrected (S100), and the process returns to the step S84.

system 5 checks the cause of obtaining no answer or the like (S102).

When the average collecting rate of the user is less than the predetermined value α in the step S88, the process is moved to the exception process shown in Fig. 18A. First, verification is conducted that there is any error in the collecting data stored in the DB server 14 (S103) and if there is an error in the data (S104), the collecting data stored in the DB server 14 and/or data of orders accepted are corrected (S107), and the process returns to the step S84.

When there is no error in the collecting data stored in the DB server 14, detailed reason thereof is checked (S105). Namely, the e-mail with a questionnaire or the like attached is sent to the user to obtain an answer.

The reason for the collecting rate less than α

(4) The used office supplies are disposed of.

(5) Other collecting route is used.

If there is the answer from the user (S106), in response to the content of the answer, collecting cooperation is requested or the reason for using other collecting route is checked separately to obtain the information for improving the collecting system 5 and its service.

Then, the process returns from the step S106 to step S89 without correcting the data.

If there is no answer from the user (S106), the warning is given (S108) and the manager or the like of the collecting

system 5 checks the cause of obtaining no answer or the like (S109).

[Countermeasure to Low Collecting Rate]

When it is detected that the average collecting rate
5 is less than the predetermined value β of all the users in
the step S91, it means that collecting by the collecting
system 5 does not function sufficiently. In this case, a
factor thereof is first checked and the treatment is
effected in compliance with the result. For example, the
10 collecting cooperation is requested or the promotion for
promoting collecting (increasing a ratio of the incentive
or the like when cooperating in collecting for a
predetermined term) is effected to improve the average
collecting rate.

15 The AP server 15 monitors not only the average
collecting rate of all the users but also the average
collecting rate for respective kinds of the used office
supplies of all the users. When the average collecting rate
for respective kinds becomes less than a predetermined
20 value γ , the warning is given likewise. In this case, with
respect to the target used office supplies, the collecting
cooperation is requested or the promotion for promoting
collecting (increasing the ratio of the incentive when
cooperating in collecting the target used office supplies
25 for the predetermined term) is effected to improve the
average collecting rate.

The needs for improving the collecting rate of the specific kind arise in the case not only where the collecting rate is lowered but also where it is predicted that demand for the used office supplies of the specific kind is increased. Also in this case, the collecting cooperation is requested or the promotion for promoting the collecting (increasing the ratio of the incentive when cooperating in collecting the target used office supplies for the predetermined term) is effected to improve the average collecting rate.

Fig. 19 is a view showing a login screen of a sale/collecting system during the promotion term for promoting collecting of the specific used office supply which is provided by the Web server 13 to a terminal device used by the user. Substantially the same login screen may be prepared in the case of improving the entire collecting rate. It is, of course, effective to indicate a banner for promotion on not only the login screen but also other screens.

Moreover, more flexible incentive can be provided by varying the above described promotion manner of the incentive for respective areas or countries.
[Setting of Incentive]

Fig. 20 shows a table of relationship of the collecting rate, kind of the office supply and incentive, and Fig. 21 shows a table of relationship between the quantity of orders

accepted, kind of the office supply and discount rate.
These tables are stored in the DB server 14.

The AP server 15 can refer to the table shown in Fig.
20 and obtain the incentive corresponding to the collecting
5 rate for respective kinds of the office supplies. Then,
the AP server 15 generates the data of the incentive value
to be indicated on the confirmation screen shown in Figs.
12 and 13.

The AP server 15 can also refer to the table shown in
10 Figs. 20 and 21 and obtain the collecting rate by office
supplies and discount rate corresponding to the quantity
of the orders accepted to thereby count the data and
calculate the discount rate to the user. Then, the data
of the value of the discount rate is generated which is to
15 be indicated on the purchase screen shown in Fig. 7.

The above description was made on an example that the
incentive and discount rate are decided in compliance with
the collecting rate and transaction scale (charge,
quantity) per a predetermined term. However, the
20 incentive and discount rate may be decided by not only the
collecting rate and quantity of the orders accepted but also
the quantity of accumulated orders accepted, kind of
equipment which the office supply accommodates, limited
collecting term, collecting area and the like. In short,
25 it is sufficient that the incentive and discount rate are
decided such as to construct a system where the used office
supply is effectively collected. For example, during the

From the record 34 of collecting date and record 35
10 of collecting quantity, monthly variation and distribution
44 of collecting quantity for respective kinds can be
obtained. The normalized collecting interval 43, monthly
variation and distribution 44 of collecting quantity and
record 33 of collecting area for respective kinds as so
15 obtained can be reflected on a managing plan 48 of the
collecting center 4.

The same applies to shipping. By the processes from the steps S81 to S83 shown in Fig. 17, a shipping date 39, shipping quantity 40 and shipping area 41 for respective kinds can be obtained. These are stored in the DB server 20 14 as the record 37 of shipping date, record 36 of shipping quantity and record 38 of shipping area separately from the above described shipping data.

Accordingly, by analyzing the record 37 of shipping
25 date, the shipping interval 47 for respective kinds can be
obtained such as "CRG-3; every seven days". In addition,
by incorporating the shipping interval 47 for respective

can be facilitated and the incentive is immediately obtained from the obtained collecting rate by referring to the table to thereby permit remarkable improvement of working efficiency in the collecting center 4.

5 If the working efficiency is improved in the collecting center 4, of course, an improvement of the service to the user also becomes possible such as increasing of the incentive.

10 On the other hand, the user can count the data described above in shorter time and can immediately grasp the condition of the latest collecting cooperation so that the result of the collecting cooperation comes to be immediately reflected on the incentive. Consequently, more cooperation of the user can be obtained and the
15 improvement of the collecting rate is expected.

20 Further, reduction of the collecting rate can be immediately detected to be treated so that the reduction of the collecting rate can be prevented. Especially, not only the reduction of the collecting rate of all the users and all the supplies but also the reduction of the
collecting rate for respective users and office supplies can be detected, which permits carrying out the fine treatment as described above.

[Example of Supplies]

25 Fig. 24 is a view showing a cartridge 810 used in a printer 100.

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A semiconductor memory 810a is incorporated in the cartridge 810. When the cartridge 810 is fitted to the printer 100, the semiconductor memory 810a is electrically connected to a controller of the printer 100 to be readable and writable.

Though not shown in Fig. 24, an indicating panel may be provided which indicates a type ID showing a type of the cartridge 810, serial number, total number of prints and remaining amount of toner and the like. Of course, the type ID and serial number are decided at the time of production and not changed so that they may be recorded on a casing of the cartridge 810 by printing or the like. On the other hand, the total number of prints and the remaining amount of toner vary depending upon use of the cartridge 810 so that the indicating panel is required for indicating them.

For the indicating panel, a liquid crystal indicating panel of compact size or the like can be used which includes its control circuit and a backup power supply. If utilizing an EEPROM or a flash memory as the semiconductor memory 810a and utilizing an indicating device such as an indicating panel using a ferroelectric liquid crystal which can maintain indicating when the power supply is cut off, the power may be externally (for example, from the printer 100) supplied only when the data of the semiconductor memory 810a is rewritten and even the backup power supply is unnecessary.

of the toner to a predetermined amount, so-called, a toner-low output.

Further stored in the memory 810a is data 905 showing start and end dates of use and data 906 showing the term of use. Usually provided in the printer 100 is a sensor for detecting opening and closing of a cover of a fitting portion of the cartridge. For example, when the opening and closing of the cover is detected, a controller in the printer 100 compares the serial number of the cartridge 810 stored in the non-volatile memory with the serial number read out from the cartridge 810 after detecting the cover, and if they do not coincide with each other, determines that the cartridge 810 is replaced. Then, the controller writes the data showing the date at that time as the start date of use in the memory 810a. In addition, at the time of power on or every 24 hours, data representing the date at that time is written in the memory 810a as the end date of use, as well as data representing the term of use is written in the memory 810a.

Moreover, stored in the memory 810a is data 907 written at the time of production or shipping of the cartridge 810 and showing the type ID and serial number which are the above described identification information. The data 907 may include data showing a service center where to make a contact at the time when the toner runs out.

[Detailed Example of Device Where the Supplies are Used]

Fig. 26 is a schematic view showing a configuration of a laser beam printer (LBP) fitted with the office supply of this embodiment.

In Fig. 26, an image scanner 2201 reads out an original
5 image and carries out a digital image process of the original image. A printer 2202 forms an image corresponding to the original image read out by the image scanner 2201 on a recording paper to be output.

In the image scanner 2201, reference numeral 2220
10 denotes a pressing plate of the original; 2203, a stand glass (platen glass) of the original, and the original 2204 is placed with its recording surface downward in the Figure to be fixed by the pressing plate 2200 of the original. Light output from the fluorescent lamp 2205 is reflected
15 by the original 2204, introduced by mirrors 2206, 2207 and 2208 to focus the image by a lens 2209 on a linear CCD image sensor (hereinafter called "CCD") 2210. The lens 2209 is provided with a cutting filter of infrared light. The CCD 2210 separates reflected light of the original 2204 into
20 each color of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) to be read out and sends an analog image signal obtained to an image processing portion 2211. Here, a unit having the fluorescent lamp 2205 and mirror 2206 is mechanically moved in a sub scanning direction perpendicular to the CCD 2210
25 at speed V , and a unit having mirrors 2207 and 2208 at speed $V/2$, so that the entire original 2204 is read out.

The CCD 2210 is, for example, in the form of three lines (1210-1 to 1210-3) of light receiving pixel with approximately 7500 pixel of each color of RGB and can read out 297 mm transversely of the original of A3 size at the resolution of 600 dpi. In order to read out 297 mm transversely of the original of A3 size at the resolution of 400 dpi, one-dimensional image sensor with approximately 5000 pixel of each color of RGB is sufficient.

An image processing portion 2211 converts the analog image signal which is output from the CCD 2210 into a digital image signal and forms images of each color component of yellow (Y), magenta (M), cyan (C) and black (BK) corresponding to the colors of the toners for printing to be sent to a printer 2202. One of the color component images YMCBK is sent to the printer 2202 per one scanning of the original (one sub scanning) in the image scanner 2201. Accordingly, by four times scanning of the original, the image signals of four color components are transmitted in turn to the printer 2202 to complete printing of one sheet. If there is enough memory in the image processing portion 2211, it is possible to store the image signal in the memory which is obtained by one scanning of the original and to dispense with the remaining three times scanning of the original.

The image signals of the color components of YMCBK transmitted in turn from the image processing portion 2211 in this manner are input to a laser driver 2212 in the printer

Though not shown in the figure, the laser beam printer shown in Fig. 26 is provided, for example, with an interface with an external device such as a personal computer and can print the image based on the image data sent from the external device on the recording medium.

Fig. 27 is a schematic view showing a configuration of an inkjet printer (IJRA) fitted with the office supply of this embodiment.

In Fig. 27, a carriage HC, which works with a driving motor 5013 rotatably in a reverse direction and engages with a helical groove 5005 of a lead screw 5004 rotating via gears 5011 and 5009 for transmitting a driving force, has a pin (not shown) and is moved back and forth in directions of arrows a and b. The carriage HC is fitted with an ink jet cartridge IJC.

Reference numeral 5002 denotes a paper pressing plate, which presses the recording paper P against the platen 5000 across a moving direction of the carriage HC. Reference numerals 5007 and 5008 denote photo sensors which are detecting portions of a home position for confirming that there is a lever 5006 of the carriage HC in an area where the sensor is placed in order to switch a rotational direction of the driving motor 5013. Reference numeral 5016 denotes a member for supporting a cap member 5022 which caps a front of a recording head IJH; 5015, a sucking portion for sucking the inside of the cap, which restores sucking of the recording head IJH through an opening in the cap 5023.

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Reference numeral 5017 denotes a cleaning blade; 5019, a member for enabling the blade to move back and forth, which are supported by a body support plate 5018. It is needless to say that the cleaning blade is not limited to this form but that the known cleaning blade can be applied to this embodiment. Reference numeral 5021 denotes a lever for starting sucking in sucking restoration, which moves with movement of a cam 5020 engaging with the carriage HC and by which a driving force from the driving motor 5013 is controlled at a known communication portion such as a clutch switching.

The above described capping, cleaning and sucking restoration are adapted to carry out desired processes at their corresponding position by the action of the lead screw 5004 when the carriage HC comes to the area of the home position side, however, it is sufficient to have them carry out desired operation at known timings.

In such an IJRA, the ink jet cartridge IJC and ink fitted therein are the consumable supplies.

20 <Other Embodiment>

The present invention can be applied to a system constituted by a plurality of devices (e.g., host computer, interface, reader, printer) or to an apparatus comprising a single device (e.g., copying machine, facsimile machine).

25 Further, the object of the present invention can be also achieved by providing a storage medium storing program codes for performing the aforesaid processes to a system

or an apparatus, reading the program codes with a computer (e.g., CPU, MPU) of the system or apparatus from the storage medium, then executing the program.

In this case, the program codes read from the storage
5 medium realize the functions according to the embodiment, and the storage medium storing the program codes constitutes the invention.

Further, the storage medium, such as a floppy disk, a harddisk, an optical disk, a magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM,
10 CD-R, a magnetic tape, a non-volatile type memory card, and ROM can be used for providing the program codes.

Furthermore, besides aforesaid functions according to the above embodiment are realized by executing the program codes which are read by a computer, the present invention
15 includes a case where an OS (operating system) or the like working on the computer performs a part or entire processes in accordance with designations of the program codes and realizes functions according to the above embodiment.

Furthermore, the present invention also includes a
20 case where, after the program codes read from the storage medium are written in a function expansion card which is inserted into the computer or in a memory provided in a function expansion unit which is connected to the computer, CPU or the like contained in the function expansion card
25 or unit performs a part or entire process in accordance with designations of the program codes and realizes functions of the above embodiment.

In a case where the present invention is applied to the aforesaid storage medium, the storage medium stores program codes corresponding to the flowcharts described in the embodiment. Briefly, the storage medium stores each
5 module shown as an example of a memory map in the above.